8TH MPBOARD SOCIAL SCIENCE PAPER
(Fully English – Short & Easy Notes – 10 Sentences Each)

Q.1 Why did the sepoys refuse to use the new cartridges in 1857?

The British introduced a new Enfield rifle in 1857.
Soldiers had to bite the cartridge with their mouth to load it.
It was rumoured that the grease was made from cow and pig fat.
Cow is sacred to Hindus and pig is impure to Muslims.
This hurt the religious feelings of both Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
Sepoys felt the British were trying to destroy their religion.
They also felt insulted and disrespected by British officers.
Anger and mistrust spread among Indian soldiers in army camps.
Many sepoys discussed the issue and refused to use the cartridges.
This became the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857.

Q.2 What was Wood's Despatch of 1854?

Wood's Despatch was a key British education policy in 1854.
It was sent to the Governor-General of India.
The main aim was to spread modern education across India.
It suggested opening more schools and colleges everywhere.
It recommended proper training for teachers.
English education was given great importance.
Modern subjects like science, maths and geography were promoted.
It supported education for both boys and girls.
It suggested universities in major cities.
It is known as the foundation of modern education in India.

Q.3 Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Quit India Movement.

The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942.
Mahatma Gandhi was the main leader of this movement.
He gave the famous slogan "Do or Die".
He demanded that the British leave India immediately.
Gandhi asked people to remain peaceful and non-violent.
He encouraged protests, meetings and mass participation.
Students, workers and common people joined in large numbers.
The movement spread to many parts of the country.
British arrested Gandhi and other leaders.
Even after arrests, the struggle continued strongly.

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Q.4 What was the Birsa Munda movement? Why did it worry the British?

Birsa Munda was a famous tribal leader of the Munda community.
He started a movement in the tribal areas of present-day Jharkhand.
The main aim was to protect tribal land and forests.
Tribals were exploited by landlords and moneylenders.
British forest laws harmed their traditional way of life.
Birsa asked tribals to unite against injustice.
He wanted to restore their traditional rights.
Many tribals supported and followed him.
The movement became strong and well-organised.
The British feared it would spread to other areas.

Q.5 What were the main demands of the Moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress?

Moderate leaders were the early leaders of INC.
They believed in peaceful and constitutional methods.
They demanded more Indians in government services.
They wanted fair opportunities in civil services.
They asked for freedom of speech and press.
They demanded reduction in heavy land revenue and taxes.
They wanted better education and welfare facilities.
Their aim was self-government within British Empire.
They used petitions and discussions to convince British.
They respected law and order fully.

Q.6 Who was James Mill? How did he divide Indian history?

James Mill was a British historian and writer.
He wrote the book “A History of British India”.
He tried to explain Indian history to British people.
He divided Indian history into three periods.
First period was called the Hindu period.
Second period was called the Muslim period.
Third period was called the British period.
Division was based on religion of the rulers.
He believed religion shaped society and culture.
Later historians criticised this classification.

Q.7 What were the main causes of the Revolt of 1857?

The Revolt of 1857 had many important causes.
Politically many Indian rulers lost their kingdoms.

Economically peasants faced heavy taxes and exploitation.
Indian soldiers were treated badly in the army.
They were paid less than British soldiers.
British interfered in social and religious matters.
This created fear among people.
The greased cartridge issue angered sepoys most.
People were unhappy in every field.
All causes together led to the revolt.

Q.8 Why is land considered a limited resource?

Land is one of the most important natural resources.
Human life depends on it for food and shelter.
The total land area on Earth is fixed.
It cannot be increased as per our needs.
Population growth increases demand for land.
Land is needed for farming, houses and industries.
Overuse causes land degradation.
Deforestation reduces land quality.
Land becomes unproductive due to overuse.
Therefore land is limited and valuable.

Q.9 What is population change? Name its factors.

Population change means increase or decrease in number of people.
It shows how population size changes over time.
It affects food supply, housing and jobs.
First factor is birth rate.
More births increase population.
Second factor is death rate.
More deaths decrease population.
Third factor is migration.
People move for jobs and better life.
Thus change depends on birth, death and migration.

Q.10 Distinguish between agro-based and mineral-based industries.

Agro-based industries use agricultural raw materials.
Examples are cotton, sugarcane and jute.
They are located near farming areas.
They support farmers and rural economy.
Mineral-based industries use minerals.
Examples are iron ore, coal and limestone.

They are located near mining areas.
They support heavy industries.
Examples include iron-steel and cement.
They differ mainly in raw materials used.

Q.11 What are private sector and joint sector industries?

Private sector industries are owned by individuals.
Main aim is to earn profit.
They take decisions independently.
They invest their own money.
Joint sector industries are owned by government and private.
Both share investment and management.
Aim is profit plus public interest.
They help balanced regional development.
Private sector focuses only on profit.
Joint sector serves public also.

Q.12 What is mixed farming?

Mixed farming raises crops and animals together.
Farmers grow crops and rear animals.
Animals include cows, buffaloes and poultry.
It gives multiple sources of income.
If crops fail, animals support income.
Animal waste is used as manure.
It improves soil fertility.
It reduces financial risk.
It makes better use of land.
It supports sustainable agriculture.

Q.13 What is a population pyramid? What does it show?

Population pyramid is a graphical representation.
It shows age and sex composition.
It divides population into age groups.
It shows males and females in each group.
It tells if population is young or old.
It shows numbers of children and elderly.
It helps plan schools and hospitals.
Government uses it for future planning.
Wide base means high birth rate.
It shows population growth trend.

Q.14 What is land use? Name different types of land use.

Land use means how people use land.
Land is important natural resource.
Large part used for agriculture.
Used for houses and settlements.
Used for industries and factories.
Used for roads and railways.
Used for forests and grazing.
Some for wildlife protection.
Depends on climate and soil.
Depends on population and technology.

Q.15 What is resource conservation? Why is it necessary?

Resource conservation is careful use of resources.
Natural resources are limited.
Careless use exhausts them.
Overuse causes pollution.
It leads to land degradation.
Conservation protects forests and water.
It maintains ecological balance.
It supports sustainable development.
It ensures resources for future.
It improves quality of life.

Q.16 Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Constitution is basic law of country.
It explains government formation.
It defines powers of organs.
It limits government powers.
It protects citizen rights.
It ensures equality and justice.
It prevents power misuse.
It solves conflicts between organs.
It protects minorities.
It runs country fairly.

Q.17 What are Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental Rights are basic rights for citizens.
They are in Indian Constitution.
They protect freedom.

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They ensure equality before law.
They prevent discrimination.
They allow free expression.
They protect from exploitation.
They give religious freedom.
They protect personal liberty.
Citizens can go to court for violation.

Q.18 What is Secularism? Why is it important for India?

Secularism means no official religion.
Government treats all religions equally.
People free to follow any religion.
India has many religions.
Different communities live together.
It protects religious minorities.
It prevents religious discrimination.
It promotes harmony.
It strengthens national unity.
It is very important for India.

Q.19 What are the main functions of the Parliament?

Parliament is highest law-making body.
It makes laws for country.
It discusses national issues.
It controls government working.
Members ask questions to ministers.
It passes national budget.
It approves government spending.
It represents people.
It changes old laws.
It checks power misuse.

Q.20 How is a law made in the Parliament?

Law-making starts with a Bill.
Bill introduced in one House.
Members discuss in detail.
Suggestions and objections given.
Bill passed in first House.
Sent to second House.
Second House discusses and passes.

Both agree then to President.
President gives approval.
Bill becomes law.

Q.21 What is Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?

Article 17 abolishes untouchability.
It declares untouchability a crime.
No bad treatment on caste basis.
It protects dignity of everyone.
It allows free use of public places.
It gives equal access to schools.
It promotes social equality.
It removes discrimination.
Government can punish offenders.
It supports social justice.

Q.22 Why do we need an independent judiciary?

Independent judiciary works without pressure.
Judges give fair decisions.
It protects Constitution.
It safeguards Fundamental Rights.
It checks government power misuse.
It solves disputes peacefully.
It ensures equal justice.
It controls executive and legislature.
It builds public trust.
It protects democracy.

Q.23 What is the role of a Public Prosecutor?

Public Prosecutor represents government in court.
He presents case for state.
He studies case file.
He shows evidence to judge.
He questions witnesses.
He supports police investigation.
He helps court understand facts.
He works for justice.
He helps punish guilty.
He protects public interest.

Q.24 What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Every adult citizen can vote.
In India above 18 years.
No discrimination on caste.
No discrimination on religion.
No discrimination on gender.
All votes have equal value.
People choose representatives.
It strengthens democracy.
It gives equal political rights.
Government becomes responsible.

Q.25 What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

PIL is case for public welfare.
It protects group rights.
Any citizen can file it.
Helpful for poor people.
Helps those who cannot go to court.
Protects environment and resources.
Highlights social problems.
Makes government accountable.
Supports justice and equality.
Strengthens judicial system.

Q.26 What is the role of the police in the criminal justice system?

Police register FIR first.
They start investigation after complaint.
They visit crime scene.
They collect evidence.
They question witnesses.
They arrest accused if needed.
They prepare case file.
They produce accused in court.
They give evidence to court.
They maintain law and order.

Q.27 Distinguish between criminal law and civil law.

Criminal law deals with crimes against society.
Examples are theft and murder.
Government files criminal case.

Aim is to punish guilty.
Punishment includes jail or fine.
Civil law deals with personal disputes.
Examples are property and divorce.
Person files against another.
Aim is compensation.
Usually no jail punishment.

Q.28 What is marginalisation?

Marginalisation keeps groups away from development.
They get no equal opportunities.
Problems in education and jobs.
They live in poor conditions.
Unfair treatment everywhere.
Lack health and basic facilities.
Voices not heard in decisions.
They remain weak socially.
They remain weak economically.
They need special government support.

Q.29 What is ghettoisation?

Ghettoisation means separate community living.
Happens due to fear or discrimination.
People live only with own community.
They avoid mixing with others.
Reduces social interaction.
Creates distance and misunderstanding.
Children grow in limited environment.
Increases division in society.
Weakens unity and harmony.
Harmful for diverse India.

Extra Q.1 What was the Doctrine of Lapse?

Doctrine of Lapse was British policy.
Introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
No natural male heir then kingdom taken.
Adopted son not accepted.
Many rulers lost their states.
Used to expand British control.
Created fear among kings.

Disrespected Indian adoption custom.
Increased political dissatisfaction.
One cause of Revolt 1857.

Extra Q.2 What was the Subsidiary Alliance?

Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley.
Rulers kept British soldiers in state.
Paid for army maintenance.
No independent foreign relations.
No European officer without permission.
British Resident in court.
Rulers lost independence slowly.
British gained full control.
Helped expand empire peacefully.
Made states weak.

Extra Q.3 What is human resource?

Human resource means people of country.
They contribute to development.
Working population is key.
They produce goods and services.
Includes knowledge and skills.
Education develops them.
Health makes them efficient.
Skilled people boost economy.
They convert resources usefully.
Nation’s greatest asset.

Extra Q.4 Draw and explain a soil profile.

Soil profile shows vertical soil layers.
Top layer is topsoil with humus.
It is fertile for plants.
Below is subsoil with minerals.
Less humus than topsoil.
Next is parent rock layer.
Weathered broken rocks here.
Bottom is solid bedrock.
Helps understand soil formation.
Useful for agriculture.

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Extra Q.5 What is an FIR?

FIR means First Information Report.
First official crime record.
Police write it on complaint.
Includes time and place.
Has complainant name.
Describes crime details.
Starts investigation process.
No FIR no proper probe.
Protects victim rights.
Helps in court trial.

Extra Q.6 What is separation of powers?

Separation divides government powers.
Legislature makes laws.
Executive implements laws.
Judiciary interprets laws.
Prevents one organ control.
Stops power misuse.
Maintains balance.
Protects democracy.
Ensures independent judiciary.
Essential for democracy.

Extra Q.7 What is the Supreme Court?

Supreme Court is highest court in India.
Located in New Delhi.
Protects Indian Constitution.
Safeguards Fundamental Rights.
Hears important cases nationwide.
Settles centre-state disputes.
Checks laws validity.
Gives final judgements.
Maintains rule of law.
Guardian of Constitution.

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